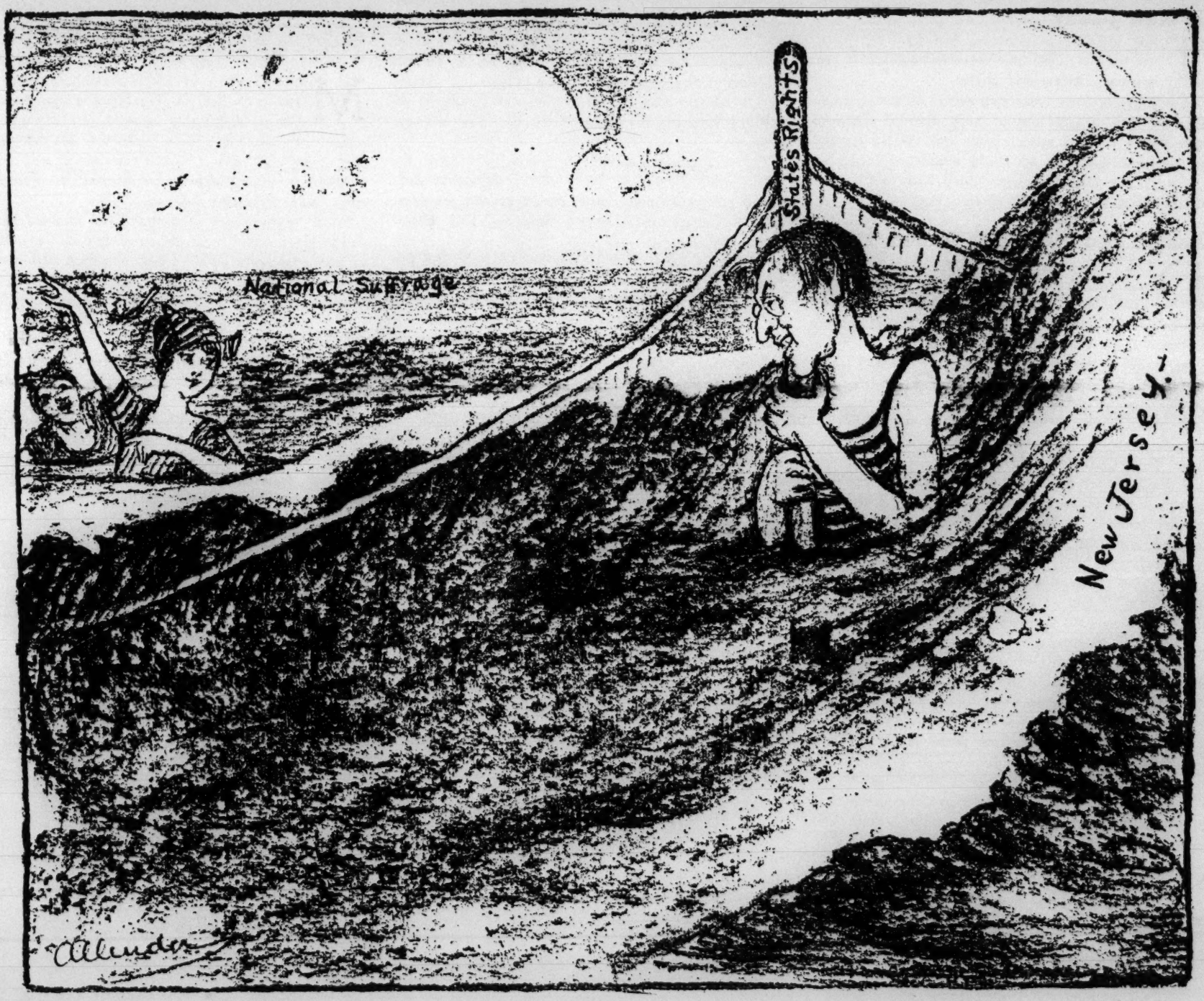
# The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

OCTOBER 23, 1915


*Drawn by Mrs. Nina E. Allender.*

**Suffragist: "Don't be frightened; you'll get used to it!**
**Come on out where it's not so rough!"**

Vol. III OCTOBER 23, 1915 No. 43

# The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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# Notes of the Week

## The Vote on Suffrage in New Jersey

THE suffrage referendum lost in New Jersey on October 19; the majority against it was between 50,000 and 60,000.

Unofficial returns from two-thirds of the districts showed that in 1,222 out of 1,891 districts the vote was 88,275 for the amendment, and 124,119 against it, giving a majority of 35,884 against suffrage.

In Bergen County, where many New York commuters live, the vote was close.

## Boston and Pittsburgh Women March

DEFYING threatening skies, 6,000 suffragists gathered from all parts of western Pennsylvania, with close to 3,000 men pledged to the cause, and marched the streets of Pittsburgh on October 17 in the annual suffrage parade.

Probably 100,000 men, women and children watched the mile-long procession from the curbs, perched in windows of office buildings and stores and other vantage points. It was the most impressive parade held in Pittsburgh in years, the New York *Call* (October 17) says.

A feature was a company of grandmothers, who marched the entire distance on foot, and another of girl babies, "suffragists of the future," carried in their mothers' arms. There were floats in line in abundance.

Dr. John A. Brashear, whom Governor Brumbaugh singled out as Pennsylvania's "greatest citizen," led the men's division on foot.

In Boston, Massachusetts, the figure of "Victory" rode at the head of a marching host. There were many striking floats in line. At the State House Governor Walsh was on hand to review the marchers; he presented a boquet of yellow roses to Alice Stone Blackwell and received from Helen Keller, the famous blind woman, a letter written by herself thanking the governor for his aid to the cause.

About 8,000 women, many in yellow costumes, marched, with yellow banners flying and toy balloons, over several miles of Boston streets this afternoon to the tune of seventeen brass bands. Eight hundred men were also in line.

## Suffrage Leads in New York City

THE results of the first of a series of straw votes taken in New York City show, out of 1,870 votes taken, 936 "for," 694 "against," and 240 "in doubt" as to the adoption of the amendment on November 2 in New York.

## Plan $500,000,000 Naval Program

THE naval program approved by President Wilson on October 14 would bring the United States navy, within five years, up to the strength of Germany's today. The plan contemplates the expenditure of approximately $500,000,000 for construction during those five years.

Secretary Daniels has not made the details public. In general, however, it is known that the number of capital ships authorized will be greater than ever before. At least two battle cruisers, two super-dreadnaughts and several scout cruisers are included.

Sixteen or more destroyers and twenty-five submarines are included, as well as a large appropriation for aircraft. The department recommends that facilities for building aeroplanes be installed at the naval aeronautic station at Pensacola, Florida, for Secretary Daniels believes the navy should be less dependent than at present on private contractors. Within a year, he believes, the navy will be manufacturing all the powder it needs in ordinary times.

A feature of Secretary Garrison's recommendations is the utilization of military schools. The Secretary believes that the training in these schools can be so standardized as to produce valuable officers for the continental army, and it is understood to be his purpose to offer commissions to a certain number of the high men in the graduating classes of all schools which conform to the standards of military instruction laid down by the War Department.

The total army available in time of war after six years under Secretary Garrison's program is estimated at 989,000 men, made up of 129,000 regulars, 400,000 continentals, 400,000 reserves and 60,000 militia volunteers.

A plan to spend $500,000,000 immediately and the upkeep of so large an army in the near future, should convince suffragists that President Wilson will do everything in his power to aid the suffrage cause in Congress this winter, since the women of the country will be expected to give their full share toward raising the enormous amount Mr. Wilson asks for.

## Women Voters See Speaker Clark

SPEAKER CLARK was visited last week by leading women of Colorado in the interest of the federal suffrage amendment.

The Speaker happened to be in Denver on the day when the envoys from the Woman Voters' Convention passed through the city, arousing immense enthusiasm as they went.

Mrs. Bertha Fowler, chairman of the Congressional Union in Colorado; Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, a prominent Democratic woman, now holding the important office of state factory inspector under the Democratic state administration, and Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, wife of one of Colorado's foremost citizens, accompanied Miss Mabel Vernon and Mrs. Sara Bard Field to the Albany Hotel.

"We found the Speaker an inch or two advanced in his position on the amendment," Mrs. Field writes, "from where he stood last July when our California women approached him. He said again that the thirteenth, the fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments were 'shot into the Constitution;' and again we told him that we were quite willing to be shot in, too.

"'There is no war to shoot you in,' he said.

"'The European war ought to be strong enough to do it,' said I, 'if you believe women would aid in world peace.'

"Mrs. Buell made a moving appeal to the Speaker as a Democratic woman to a Democratic man.

"Mrs. Fowler also asked him earnestly to support woman suffrage throughout the nation, and Mr. Clark finally said: 'While I won't say I will vote for the amendment, I won't say I will vote against it.'

"Mrs. Champ Clark came downstairs to meet us. 'I am for suffrage, anyway,' she said. 'I want to see women vote as quickly as possible.'"

Miss Vernon writes: "The Speaker appears to have no objection to the principle of the national amendment, though he gives us the 'fatherly advice' to 'follow the line of least resistance in the states.'"

## Woman Suffrage Law of Illinois is Upheld

WOMAN suffrage won again on October 14 in Illinois. The supreme court denied the motion of Attorneys Levy Mayer, Alfred S. Austrian and Benjamin P. Alschuler for leave to file a brief in the "Macomb case" attacking the suffrage act. This, it is believed, settles for all time the constitutionality of the Illinois suffrage bill.

## Seattle's Woman Judge

MISS REAH WHITEHEAD, the first woman judge of Seattle, Washington, has been on the bench for nine months. In that time the records of the court show that she has heard almost 1,600 civil suits and 570 criminal cases.

About woman suffrage in connection with her office, Miss Whitehead says:

"Until women have an actual hand in the framing of the laws, make their influence felt in the making of laws, the point of view between men and women judges and men and women lawyers will be different."

## "Women Are Too Excitable to Vote"

THE Washington *Herald* of October 16 gives a very interesting account of an election riot at Charleston, S. C., in which five men were shot, one so seriously that he died. An entire regiment of state troops was called out by the governor to quell the disturbance.

## Women to Help Pay England's War Debts

"EVEN if we escape a third winter of war it would be imprudent to calculate that our total war borrowings can be much less than $10,000,000,000," says an article in the London *Times*. The conclusion is that if the war ends at the very earliest possible date Great Britain's annual interest burden will be not less than $650,000,000 or $700,000,000, and the writer calculates that it will take England one hundred years to pay her war debts.

It is very plain that the children of today will be given a burden to pass on to the next generation and that one to the next.

Another writer suggests that the debt be paid in the following way:

"An annual interest charge of $700,000,000 works out roughly at $15 a head for every one of Great Britain's people—duke or drayman, girl, child or banker—old enough to be counted by the census takers."

It cannot be denied that women enjoy all the privileges of war.

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SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

# Virginia Women Interview Their Senators

SENATOR MARTIN and Senator Swanson, of Virginia, received last week in Richmond a delegation of women constituents, interested in the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment through Congress.

"We do not ask you to vote for suffrage," said Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, of Richmond, leader of the deputation, and chairman of the Congressional Union in Virginia, "we ask your help in Congress to bring about the submission of the federal suffrage amendment to the state legislatures."

The interview took place in the Hotel Murphy on Tuesday, October 12, in the course of the state fair held in Richmond all last week. Senators Martin and Swanson attended the fair to meet the people gathered there from the four corners of the state; and the suffragists seized the opportunity to present their case for the national enfranchisement of women.

The interview was friendly and informal; at the close of it the Senators, who had voted against the Anthony amendment in the last Congress, promised to reconsider the question carefully.

**Deputation to Virginia Senators**

MRS. MEREDITH fired the first gun by declaring that there was no invasion of states' rights in the Constitutional provision that a federal amendment becomes law by consent of three-fourths of the states. "It was Southern delegates who favored this very clause," said Mrs. Meredith, "including Washington and Madison, who represented Virginia. Only a few northern delegates supported the proposal that the consent of all the states should be necessary."

"You need not argue that point with me," said Senator Martin, "I know that the amendment would not be an invasion of states' rights." This plain statement received very hearty applause.

"Is your objection to this amendment that colored women would be enfranchised?" said Mrs. Meredith. "There are in the Southern states more white women than there are colored men and women put together."

"But the colored women would vote, and the white women would not," said Senator Martin.

"I believe it would be exactly the opposite," said Mrs. Meredith, "judging from our experience in Virginia with colored men. They do not vote in as large numbers as white men."

"I have no hesitation," said Senator Martin, "about trusting women with the vote. I never saw anything a man could do intellectually that a woman could not do better if she tried. But the question is, are there any real evils that would be corrected by giving the vote to women?"

Senator Swanson made the same point. "You do not look as if you needed the vote," he said to the delegation.

"But there are others," said Mrs. Meredith. "There are other women who need our protection."

Miss Stevens said, at the close of the deputation, "I make no apology for addressing you, although I am not one of your constituents; for as United States Senators you help to enact legislation which affects all the people of the United States. I have just come from California, where there has been a Convention of Woman Voters. Out there people find it almost incredible that this question of woman's rights to the ballot is still disputed anywhere in the country.

"There is no reason, if California women vote or if New Jersey women are to vote, why Virginia women should not vote. There is no reason why any citizen should lose the right of suffrage in going from one state to another.

"The United States protects the political rights of every man. It protects the rights of aliens. We ask that it protect women also.

"I understand that you have both promised to vote in the Senate in favor of national prohibition. We would simply remind you that in supporting a Constitutional amendment proposing national prohibition you are endorsing an absolutely prohibitive measure. It is a federal interference of everyday morals and conduct. In supporting an amendment proposing national suffrage you do not prohibit nor compel any line of conduct, you merely allow any woman who so desires, the privilege of expressing herself politically. No one is compelled to vote, and no one is forbidden to abstain from voting.

"This is a time when we constantly hear issues of the day spoken of in national terms. At the present moment we are much concerned with national defense. In an international crisis no foreign government recognizes the individual states. It is with the nation as a whole that foreign governments deal. We protest against further national legislation until questions affecting the whole nation shall be decided by the votes of women as well as of men.

"We ask you to reconsider this question before acting upon it again in the Sixty-fourth Congress."

Both Senators promised to reconsider the question carefully and departed, after greeting and shaking hands with a number of their acquaintances in the deputation.

The statements of the Senators and the members of the delegation were excellently reported in the Virginia papers.

Among those who took part in the deputation were, Mrs. William H. Adams, Miss Florence Donsey, Miss Eleanor Hill, Mrs. Percy Read, Mr. Frank Read, Miss Grace Wyatt, Mrs. Dorothy Urquhart, Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, Miss Katherine Fisher, Miss J. S. Jenning, Mrs. India A. Landrum, Mrs. C. Gray Bossieux, Mrs. M. W. Smithson, Mrs. Roy K. Flannagan, Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Miss M. A. Vinsont, Miss Cora E. Patch, Mrs. E. A. Meanley, Mrs. E. G. Kieet, Mrs. Eunice Palmore, Dr. Helen Love Boisseux, Mrs. J. L. Galbraith, Miss Grace Veach, Miss Alice Jordan.

## Deputation to Representative Hurlburt

A GROUP of New York women waited informally on Congressman Murray Hurlburt, of the Twenty-first Congressional District, last week.

Representative Hurlburt believes in the principle of woman suffrage, he says, and "has given much time and thought to the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

He feels that the method of amending the United States Constitution is unfair, and expects to devote much time in the coming Congress to the consideration of this very question.

The women who went in the deputation to Mr. Hurlburt believe that his interest in suffrage is sincere and that he will support the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the next session.

The interview was held in the office of Mr. Hurlburt in the Woolworth Building, on Friday afternoon, October 15.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Dunbar Hunt and Mrs. William L. Colt, New York chairman of the Congressional Union.

## Comments of the Press

IN SECURING an announcement from President Wilson that he will vote for woman suffrage at the coming election in New Jersey, the suffragists have won a peculiarly significant victory. The President's decision is prophetic of the attitude which all political leaders and parties with a national constituency will be obliged to take. Little by little it will become as impossible for an American politician to oppose votes for women as it would be to oppose votes for men. For a while the reluctant ones will cover their retreat by pretending that the issue is local rather than national, but as the number of suffrage states increases, even this reservation will be abandoned. President Wilson's own conversion affords the best possible proof of the nationalization of the issue. It will change a great many votes, because it will convince many wavering and indifferent men that votes for women is certain to come and that they may as well acquiesce without further delay or agitation. The reason may seem unintelligent and shabby, but it is not unintelligible. In the long run the disfranchisement of women would be no less fatal to a sincere democracy than negro slavery would be; and slavery before the war was declared by all of its friends to be a local issue.—*The New Republic*, October 16, 1915.

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## The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

***Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),*** **That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:**

**"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.**

**"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."**

### HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

**Drafted**

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

**First Introduced**

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

**Reported from Committee,**

**In the Senate,**

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

**In the House,**

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

**Voted Upon**

**In the Senate,**

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

**In the House,**

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

## The New Jersey Campaign

NEW JERSEY women are to be congratulated on their splendid fight for political equality.

The entire body of suffragists sincerely deplores their temporary defeat, yet the loss of the state campaign will not halt the national suffrage movement; it will stimulate it, and make victory easier in the next Congress.

In the future women will refuse to submit the question of their political freedom to the mass of male electors in each separate state.

This method of work imposes a terrific burden upon women, not merely the burden of convincing so many individual minds, many of them untrained; but of reaching the people—of holding meetings, indoors and outdoors, in every section of the state. Such a campaign requires large supplies of funds which women do not possess, and which they ought not to have to possess before obtaining the fundamental right of citizenship.

Moreover, the dice are loaded against them from the beginning, because the electorate is greatly under the control of strong political organizations, which influence the majority of votes, and buy outright many thousands of them.

These same organizations also control the machinery for counting the votes, and can very often count them falsely with impunity.

If women had no other way to win suffrage than this, they would shoulder all these difficulties without complaint, and would ultimately win their cause in spite of them; but there is an easier and more direct way to work for suffrage, and that is by amendment to the United States Constitution.

Here women are dealing with accredited representatives of the people, first in Congress, and then in the state legislatures. These representatives are obliged to cast an open vote on the question of woman suffrage and be held responsible for their action. Under these circumstances the suffrage question cannot be trifled with.

The most valuable result of this campaign will be that women will have learned not to waste their strength in political fights scattered over thirty-seven states, but to concentrate their force on securing an amendment to the national constitution.

## Recent Opinions

SENATOR MARTIN, of Virginia, clears away some of the smoke and dust of suffrage debate by saying coolly, "I know that the (federal suffrage) amendment would not be an invasion of states' rights."

The senior Senator from Virginia does not believe in woman suffrage; he does not "see that any evils would be corrected by giving the vote to women." He is a veteran politician; he has long held these beliefs; he is not afraid to state them, being unaware that the times have swept them from under his feet. He does not need, he feels, anything to "fall back on;" so he says with great plainness that there is no invasion of states' rights, as defined by the constitution, in the adoption of an amendment according to procedure laid down in the constitution.

When the senior Senator from Virginia abandons the states' rights objection to the national suffrage amendment, it will be rather ridiculous to see Congressmen from the North and West sacrificing their well-known loyalty to the cause of woman suffrage on the states' rights altar.

MR. BRUMBAUGH presents to the inquiring eyes of suffragists an interesting group of opinions. He does not believe in forcing woman suffrage on states which do not wish it; he therefore advises us to work state by state till we have won three-fourths of them, when we can force our measure successfully. In the meantime, and for the present, the example of our great and good President, who does not support the suffrage amendment in Congress, is a sufficient guide to Mr. Brumbaugh.

Unfortunately our great and good President offers no sufficient reason for his attitude on suffrage.

This leaves Mr. Brumbaugh with a poor case, though in excellent political company.

SPEAKER CLARK thinks, too, that we should wait till we have won three-fourths of the states. He does not, however, offend the mind by saying that it is very wrong to force a measure till we are in a position to force it.

But why does the speaker assume that we must win a whole state by a referendum campaign before we can expect a representative of that state to cast a vote for us? Facts do not bear him out.

IN Mr. Hurlburt we find a lover of suffrage tortured by doubt as to the fairness of the method provided by the constitution for its amendment. The possibility is suggested that we should wait till the method of amending the constitution is amended; so that suffrage, when it is given us, may be given in a truly just way.

Unfortunately, legal instruments are apt to be faulty. It is held by many people to be unfair, for instance, that the President may be the choice of a minority of the people, though he receives a majority of electoral votes. President Wilson is such a "minority President." Yet he holds office in peace; government is not suspended until there is an investigation of the fairness of the method which put power in his hands. We use the instruments we have to shape other and better ones.

It is not the duty of suffragists to rewrite the constitution as a preliminary to enfranchisement. Nor can men ask that we wait till the constitution is made perfect before it can be used to accomplish the delicate task of enfranchising us. The work of perfecting it is ours; we want suffrage first; then we can decide, as co-partners of the public business, whether the present method of amending the constitution should be altered or not.

# Eastern Journey of the Women Voters' Envoy

BEARING to the President and Congress the demand of women voters for the national suffrage amendment, Sara Bard Field is journeying by motor from West to East, strengthening as she goes the great tide of public sentiment behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Last week rousing meetings were held at Evanston and Cheyenne, Wyoming; and at Denver and Colorado Springs.

At Evanston, Senator Clark pledged unqualified support to the Susan B. Anthony amendment; Senator Warren sent greetings to the envoys at Cheyenne; and in Denver, Representative Hilliard in a splendid speech promised the federal suffrage amendment his "faithful support."

In Denver, Mrs. Field, accompanied by leading women of Colorado, called on Mr. Champ Clark; and the Speaker heard good reasons why as a suffragist and a Democrat he should give his active support to woman suffrage in the nation.

Everywhere the envoys go, they are met by bands of enthusiastic women determined to put their whole strength behind the national suffrage amendment.

THE meeting at Evanston was held in the court house, with Senator Clark and Mrs. Field as chief speakers.

Mrs. Field writes: "Now the Senator was supposed to have spoken after the envoy from the West, whose visit in the town occasioned this meeting; but the chairman of the meeting, Bishop Brown, called upon the Senator first. Senator Clark said then that while he had voted for the Susan B. Anthony amendment at the last session of Congress and would do so again, he personally thought the state method more expeditious and saving.

"This gave the envoy her text. She told the Senator and the people present of the untold waste of women's life force which the state campaigns entailed; of the number of campaigns recently held; the impossibility, in certain states, of even waging such campaigns, and of the hardships forced upon women in their effort to reach every individual voter.

"The Senator listened attentively; and while he would not make a second speech, he told me at the close of the meeting that he had sincerely believed the state method the quicker and more efficacious one; that he was amazed and interested to learn of the difficulties of that form of work, and that his support could surely be depended upon in the Sixty-fourth Congress.

"Before leaving Evanston, I called Senator Clark on the phone to say I was about to wire the Cheyenne *Tribune* concerning his attitude and I wanted surely not to misquote him. He said: 'Say anything you like and I will stand for it.'

"We are now hastening on to Cheyenne," Mrs. Field writes on October 7. "Before entering each town, we decorate our car with the Congressional Union flags and with the 'Great Demand,' as we call our banner saying, 'We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution Enfranchising Women.' Thousands of women and men in the free states have seen the 'great demand.'"

"In the mountains of Wyoming," writes Miss Mabel Vernon, the "pathfinder" for the envoys, "the first storm was encountered, a storm that might well have daunted the stoutest hearts. On Monday men turned back on the way from Laramie to Cheyenne and gave solemn warning to the women, as their little car went steadily along in the whirl of rain and snow, that it was foolhardy and even dangerous to take to the road on such a day.

"'But we have a meeting at Cheyenne,' was the only answer from the women; and on they went to carry their message to those who would gather to hear.

"'Only the enthusiasm of women for the cause of women would have brought you here on such a day,' said Burton Sinclair, the representative of Governor Kendrick of Wyoming, as he greeted the messengers in the halls of the state capitol. It is this spirit that will carry the women on to Washington through storm and the hardships of the journey, and because of this same spirit they will finally win the freedom that the women of the country have struggled for through many years."

**Governor Carlson Greeting Mrs. Field**
**Denver, Colorado**

"Wyoming is enthusiastically for national suffrage," writes Mrs. Field from Cheyenne. "I was assured of this by the governor's secretary, Mr. Burke, who, in the absence of the governor from the state, received me in his name; by Mayor La Fontaine, of Cheyenne; by Mrs. Kendrick, the wife of the governor, and by Mrs. Morton, president of the federation of women's clubs; and above all by the warm welcome given our party when we arrived here.

"Senator Warren, who was unable to be present at the meeting, sent a message stating that he had stood for woman suffrage on any and all occasions for more than forty years. 'I am wishing for your party and those associated with you,' he wrote, 'complete success in the movement.'

"The women of Cheyenne resolved to form a Congressional Union branch.

"The equality between men and women, long-established here, has created a new attitude on the part of men toward women," writes Mrs. Field; "They do not know it—it is quite unconscious, an assimilated part of the social body; but it has given to women, in the same unconscious way, a sense of dignity and power. It gives your envoy new courage and fresh inspiration to help bring this same condition to pass in the whole nation."

OF the meeting at Denver on October 13, Mrs. Field writes, "The people of Colorado, particularly the women, are heart and soul for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. At the outskirts of Denver our car was met by Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert and Mrs. Bertha Fowler, of Colorado Springs, and other well-known women. In the city, about twenty decorated motor cars, preceded by a band, formed a procession which passed triumphantly through the streets to the capitol. On the steps of the gold-domed capitol building were Governor Carlson and Representative Hilliard, with other Colorado officials. Here we were welcomed by the governor, by Mrs. Bertha Fowler, and by Mrs. James B. Belford, president of the Colorado Woodrow Wilson Club. After Mrs. Field had spoken, Representative Hilliard promised the Susan B. Anthony amendment his 'faithful support.' He assured us it was no empty phrase he used; it was his earnest intention to help in Congress in every way possible. 'My heart is with you,' said Mr. Hilliard, 'as well as my vote. It is only the commonest justice, already too long delayed, to give women their full civil rights in the speediest way possible.'

"When the evening fell, the meeting adjourned to the spacious and hospitable home of Mrs. Cuthbert. Here again Mrs. Field spoke of the waste of women's effort in state by state campaigns and urged all the women present to unite in the movement to win suffrage through the united strength of the enfranchised women. A beautiful spirit of earnest enthusiasm awoke at this meeting. The good wishes of free women, united in devotion to a great cause, warmed the heart of your envoy.

"Early next morning we started off for Colorado Springs, and sped up to the door of the Congressional Union headquarters. There streamed from the building a procession of women clad in purple, white and gold surplices, carrying banners and marching to music. They marched abreast to the city hall, the car following. The Mayor of Colorado Springs was there to greet us. At the city hall the women sang the 'March of the Women' and the 'Song of Free Women,' sung for the first time at the Woman Voters' Convention at San Francisco, at which the resolutions were passed which we are bearing to Congress. The Mayor of Colorado Springs spoke for suffrage with a deep sincerity. Mabel Vernon made the plea for eastern women. In an impassioned speech, she called on western women to aid their disfranchised sisters.

"We passed on to a perfectly appointed reception prepared by the Colorado women at the Hotel Antlers. Great numbers came, and we talked to them, in this beautiful hotel, of the need of women workers in the East for independence. It is a Macedonian cry we western women are hearing—'Come over into our land and help us.'"

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# Congressman Brumbaughof Ohio, Interviewed

A DEPUTATION of two hundred and fifty women, who gathered at Columbus, Ohio, to meet Congressman Clement L. Brumbaugh, of the Twelfth Congressional District, demonstrated the earnest determination of the women of Mr. Brumbaugh's district to secure the enfranchisement of women by federal amendment.

Mr. Brumbaugh said he was opposed to amending the federal Constitution so as to establish nation-wide woman suffrage, although he intended "to keep an open mind on the question." "President Wilson has been to me in many things a monitor and guide," he said, "and I have thought it both wise and safe to follow him in this matter."

Other deputations will wait upon Mr. Brumbaugh to convince him that the method of amending the Constitution laid down in that document is a just and fair one.

THE meeting with Congressman Brumbaugh was held in the headquarters of the Congressional Union at Columbus, 60 East Broad Street. The large office room, painted white and profusely decorated with purple and yellow autumn flowers, overflowed with suffragists and newspaper men.

Mr. Brumbaugh arrived promptly on the stroke of four, the time appointed. He was first briefly addressed by Mrs. William McPherson, chairman of the Twelfth Congressional District of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, who presided over the meeting.

Miss Juliette Sessions, spokesman for the delegation, then concisely reviewed "the amazing growth of suffrage sentiment in the state and in the Twelfth Congressional District," "All we wish to ask, Mr. Brumbaugh," she said in closing, "is that when this amendment comes up in the Sixty-fourth Congress you will remember that there is a great popular sentiment among both men and women in your state and district in its favor."

Miss Isabella Mott, organizer for the Congressional Union in Ohio, followed with a presentation of the national strength of the Congressional Union.

Mr. Brumbaugh answered his constituents at considerable length. He told the delegation that a federal suffrage amendment "is both unnecessary and unwise, and will even defeat in the end the consummation of the hopes and purposes" of the suffragists.

"Sincerely holding these views," he said, "I voted in Congress against this proposition, and I have not as yet seen anything advanced that will justify any change in my views, although I intend to keep an open mind on the question.

"Such an amendment would by national law put in force woman suffrage in those states which by vote of their citizens do not want it, as well as those who do," he said. "I believe that a man can be of best service to all the people and even a sincere friend of the cause, desiring that this great question be left to each state to determine, and yet be opposed to national action in the present state of affairs."

(*Continued on page* 8.)

# The Deputation to Senator Chamberlain

SENATOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Oregon, recently received a deputation of friends of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The deputation was arranged by the Congressional Union.

It was the purpose of the deputation, in the words of the first speaker, Mrs. Emma Watson Gillespie, to thank Senator Chamberlain "for introducing the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Senate, for speaking for it, and for voting for it. We now ask you," said Mrs. Gillespie, "to go back to Washington and work with redoubled ardor. We ask you to use your influence in securing a favorable committee report and in getting the vote taken at an opportune time. We ask you to use your influence among the leaders of your party. Your party is now in power. We would like to have you use your influence with the leaders in the Senate, with the leaders of the House, and with our esteemed and beloved President. We would like to have it made known that this is not a question of states' rights, but a question of national right and justice."

In reply Senator Chamberlain reminded the deputation that he had long been a supporter of woman suffrage. "At the time that this amendment was introduced in the Senate," he continued, "I proposed it myself, Senate Resolution No. 1. It was taken up and considered in committee. . . . The resolution was reported favorably. There was some diversity of opinion at the last moment between leaders representing the Congressional Union and the National Woman Suffrage Association, your Union opposing the immediate resolution and the other wishing it to be acted upon. It was acted upon; it was too late to take any other course, and it was the desire of most of the good ladies who believed in woman suffrage to have a test vote on this resolution. It was generally understood that the Senate did not have a sufficient vote to put it through. It was to have a test vote. The test vote showed that the majority were favorable to it, but not the requisite two-thirds. . . . Now that is the brief history of the amendment."

Senator Chamberlain then criticized the Congressional Union for holding the members of his party responsible for the party's action in Congress. "I disapprove," he said, "of your way of entering into political campaigns. It will never gain anything. Some of the very strongest men in Congress are Republicans, and some are Democrats. Some of you ladies entered into the campaign to defeat me because some of the Democrats in Congress were opposed to your resolution. I have no complaint to make of that. You have a right to do what you please. I forgive you. But if you make that your policy, I am afraid you will not make as much progress in winning suffrage as I would like to see you make."

Miss Arnold reminded Senator Chamberlain that if the Sixty-fourth Congress passed the Susan B. Anthony amendment, the suffrage question would be taken forever out of national political campaigns.

The interview was held on September 21 at the office of the Senator in the Chamber of Commerce, Portland. The deputation was led by Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, of the Parent-Teachers' Association, who introduced as speakers Mrs. Emma Watson Gillespie, Miss Emma Wold, president of the College Equal Suffrage League, and Mrs. W. Wilson, of Australia.

# CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

## Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

DURING the absence of Mrs. Latimer, who will campaign in New York during the coming three weeks, Miss Emily K. Perry, of Washington, D. C., organizer for the Congressional Union, will take charge of headquarters in Maryland.

Miss Perry's family were for generations Baltimoreans, and it seems peculiarly fitting that she should organize there. For the last week she has been in Newark, N. J., under the direction of Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, president of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey, assisting in the state campaign for the suffrage amendment to the state constitution.

The first meeting for the fall campaign in Maryland was held at headquarters, Tuesday night, October 12. Plans were made for many benefits and for delegations to the two Senators and two Congressmen who have not yet been waited upon. The speakers were Mrs. W. J. Funck, president of the Maryland Suffrage Association, and Mrs. W. T. Burch, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the Circulation Department of THE SUFFRAGIST.

*Edna Story Latimer.*

## Connecticut

Chairman: *Mrs. W. D. Ascough, 4 Washington Street, Hartford.*

MRS. W. SPENCER MURRAY, who has been away from home since June on account of the illness of her husband, returned to New Haven on Thursday, October 14, and at once took up her duties as chairman of the Third Congressional District. She has organized a meeting to be held in Cheshire—a town as yet almost untouched by suffrage propaganda—for November 1. The speakers will be Mrs. Murray and Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Mrs. Murray giving a general talk on woman suffrage and Mrs. Ascough pleading the cause for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Next week Mrs. Ascough expects to be again in Vermont, where she spent ten days in August. This time she expects to arrange deputations to the Vermont Congressmen. Mrs. Annie G. Porritt goes about the same time to Maine to do similar work there on behalf of the Congressional Union.

*Annie G. Porritt.*

## Virginia

Headquarters: 204 *East Grace Street, Richmond.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith.*

WE HELD most successful meetings at the Congressional Union Booth in the State Fair Grounds during Fair week.

Mrs. M. E. Brooke spoke seven times on Wednesday and several times on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. Other speakers were Dr. Love Bossieux and Mrs. Meredith.

Miss Katherine Fisher was most helpful in distributing literature, selling SUFFRAGISTS, and getting new members. The collections were good and the atmosphere most encouraging.

The street meetings Tuesday and Wednesday nights on the corner of Broad and Sixth Streets were well attended by enthusiastic crowds.

*Sophie G. Meredith.*

## Pennsylvania

Chairman: *Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, 1927 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.*

THE Philadelphia branch of the Congressional Union held a meeting at the home of Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell on Friday, October 8. Plans were laid for the state convention, which will take place on November 23.

Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Miss Cornelia Greenough, Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Charles Z. Klauder, Mrs. John Cooke Hirst, Mrs. L. W. Morgan and Mrs. William Albert Wood signified their willingness to help make the convention a success.

In the committee of one hundred, of which Mrs. Mitchell is chairman, the following Pennsylvania women are already enrolled: Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Mrs. H. G. Halligan, Miss Ida Katzenstein, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Mrs. Henry Justice, Mrs. John Cooke Hirst, Mrs. L. W. Morgan, Mrs. W. E. Carter, Mrs. Sarah Greenough and Miss Kennedy.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, who is living in Baltimore, and Miss Emily Perry, of Washington, will give their valuable aid during the week preceding the convention. The Hotel Walton has been chosen by the committee as the place where the convention will be held.

*Anna Lowenburg.*

**Miss Isabella Mott**
**Congressional Union Organizer in Ohio**

## Ohio

Headquarters: 60 *East Broad Street, Columbus.*
Organizer: *Miss Isabella Mott.*

THE Ohio Branch of the Congressional Union was quite conspicuous in Columbus during the week of the annual Fall Festival. In the Prosperity Parade on Wednesday evening an effective float was entered, elaborately trimmed with white, purple, and gold bunting and paper flowers. Seated in the float were twelve young girls, carrying shields to represent the twelve suffrage states. It was seen and applauded by 150,000 people.

In the automobile parade on Friday evening a beautiful young girl, standing on a platform in an elaborately decorated car, held aloft a pair of gold scales to represent the figure of Justice. In one scale-pan stood a boy doll and in the other a girl doll, equally balanced, to represent equal suffrage.

Mrs. Harvey C. Garber gave the money to pay expenses for float and car, both of which bore Congressional Union placards.

The Ohio Branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has rented furnished headquarters in the same building with the Franklin County Woman Suffrage Association. From this office Miss Isabella Mott will plan delegations to the Congressmen of Ohio.

*Alice M. Johnston, M.D., Press Chairman.*

## Michigan

Headquarters: 29 *Grand River West, Detroit.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Edward N. Breitung.*
Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

THE main event of the week in Michigan has been the declaration of Governor Ferris in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. He is a Democrat and therefore his support of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution is very helpful to us.

On Tuesday afternoon a carload of Congressional Union women drove to Ann Arbor and had a meeting, and secured the promise of the women in Ann Arbor that they would make an appointment to see Congressman Beakes as soon as possible.

Mrs. T. S. Langford made the appointment; Congressman Beakes is to be interviewed by suffragists from all over his district. Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy is to be one of the speakers, and a carload is to go from Tecumseh. I have just heard from Mrs. Norman Bowbeer that the new Down-river League will send a large representation. Ypsilanti is planning to get up a group, Mrs. Mulock arranging it. Mrs. Nelson Whittemore is going from here with an auto filled with Congressional Unionites. Mrs. Langford is to lead the delegation which is not to be under the name of Congressional Union or the Michigan Suffrage Association, but "just suffragists;" as they feel that they can reach greater numbers if they do not confine themselves to any one organization.

On the same day I shall speak in Grand Rapids at a large meeting called by Mrs. C. B. Hamilton of the state executive board, and by Mrs. David Warner.

We have had three noon street meetings this week.

The members of the Union in Detroit were delighted to find the Union transcontinental party is to make Detroit one of its stopping places. We are planning a big demonstration here to welcome them.

*Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

## New Mexico

Headquarters: *Chamber of Commerce, Santa Fe.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Ella C. Thompson.*

WE ARE nicely settled in our new headquarters donated by the Chamber of Commerce on Palace Avenue, one of the principal streets of the town.

Recently a number of new members were secured, among them Mrs. F. A. Spencer, daughter of the Governor of New Mexico, who will become the membership chairman for Carrizozo; Mrs. G. H. Stone, wife of the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Kate F. Hall, secretary of the Santa Fe Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Lorin C. Collins, wife of a prominent lawyer of Santa Fe; Mrs. Frank W. Clancy, wife of the attorney general, and Mrs. R. F. Asplund, president of the State Federation of Clubs.

I have already spoken by invitation before the women's clubs in the Archaeological Building; and the national suffrage cause aroused enthusiasm.

The Constitution of New Mexico makes it quite hopeless to pass a state suffrage amendment, so the women of New Mexico all the more readily grasp the idea of working along national lines.

Everything looks encouraging and points to a successful conference.

On my way from Arizona, I stopped off at Tucson. In the few hours I spent there a number of leading women joined the Congressional Union, among them Mrs. F. W. Brown, treasurer of the Woman's Club; Mrs. R. L. Drane, corresponding secretary of the Woman's Club; Mrs. George F. Kitt, a prominent member of the Woman's Club; Mrs. A. A. Robinson, second vice-president of the Arizona Federation of Clubs; Miss Carrie Seener, a newspaper woman connected with the *Tucson Citizen*, and Mrs. W. V. Whitmore, wife of a prominent physician.

*Ella C. Thompson.*

# Treasurer's Report

**Make All Checks Payable to**
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**This will save much inconvenience**

## Contributions toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

### List of Contributors from October 12 Through October 16

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. W. T. Burch | $1.50 |
| Miss Aline E. Solomons | 2.00 |
| Miss H. Drayton | 1.00 |
| Miss Gratia Gallen | 5.00 |
| Mr. Ephraim Frisch | 5.00 |
| A Friend | 3.00 |
| Mrs. L. W. Hubbard | 6.00 |
| Mrs. M. Dryden Brewer | 5.00 |
| Miss Anita Bulmer | 1.00 |
| Miss Ida Nicley | 1.00 |
| Miss Elizabeth Smith | 2.50 |
| Miss Emily Perry (collected) | .25 |
| Miss Maria de Barille | 5.00 |
| Mrs. George Huhn | 103.00 |
| Anonymous | 250.00 |
| Mrs. John P. Green | 15.00 |
| Mrs. Isaac Clothier | 15.00 |
| Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont | 164.00 |
| Mrs. William Kent | 30.00 |
| Miss Rachael K. Rees | 1.00 |
| Miss Louise Campbell | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Jean C. Green | 100.00 |
| Mrs. May Edwards | .50 |
| Dr. Gilmer Brenizer | 1.00 |
| Miss Marjory A. Weaver | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Flora MacDonald Thompson | 14.00 |
| Mr. Peter Taylor, Jr | 5.00 |
| Mrs. J. W. Dean | 1.00 |
| Membership fees | 20.25 |
| Collections | 8.40 |
| Total | $769.00 |
| Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST | 80,107.18 |
| Total collected through October 16 | $80,876.18 |

# Congressman Brumbaugh Interviewed

(*Continued from page* 6.)

Mr. Brumbaugh indicated his belief that the time probably would come when federal action would be wise. "State by state," he said, "this proposition should prevail, until three-fourths of the representative states of the union have adopted it; and then will come naturally the time for national action, for then there will be sufficient national sentiment to enforce and make effective the national amendment.

"President Wilson has been to me in many things a monitor and guide and I have thought it both wise and safe to follow him in this matter. When the question was before Congress the President said that he thought the federal amendment was unwise at that time; and I voted in support of his proposition as well as of my own convictions. The President has recently stated that he believes this great question should be settled by the states, and not by the national government, and that in no circumstances should it be made a party question.

"The President and four members of his Cabinet have each recently declared for equal suffrage by state action, while at the same time opposing national action, for reasons that seem to me to be best for us all."

At the close of the interview Mr. Gillett, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, invited the entire deputation, including Mr. Brumbaugh, to "stage" a suffrage street meeting in front of headquarters before the moving-picture camera. The meeting is to form a scene in the official photo play advertising Columbus all over Ohio and the United States. In this manner the deputation to Mr. Brumbaugh will be presented all over the state.

Among the members of the deputation were Mrs. Julius Stone, of the National Advisory Council; Mrs. C. B. Flagg and Mrs. Ivor Hughes, secretary and treasurer of the Columbus Equal Suffrage League; Miss Lucile Atcherson and Dr. Alice Johnston, president and vice-president of the Franklin County Equal Suffrage Association; Dean Carolyne Breyfogle, of the Ohio State University; Mrs. Edward Campion, Mrs. A. D. Nelles, and Miss Florence Ralston, of the College Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Edward Orton, a national officer of the D. A. R.; Mrs. André Crotte, Mrs. Alexander MacKensie, Mrs. W. A. Miller, Miss Helen Miller, Mrs. Charles Carter, Mrs. Eugene Morgan, Mrs. A. B. McKeen, Mrs. Stella Krumm Seton, Mrs. Karl Hasbrook, Mrs. Francis Caldwell, president of Collegiate Alumnæ Association, and others.

# South Carolina Convention

THE call for a South Carolina convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has already been issued, signed by Miss Alice Paul, chairman, National Executive Committee of the Congressional Union; Miss Susan P. Frost, president, Equal Suffrage League of Charleston; Miss Elizabeth M. Miles, chairman Press Committee, Equal Suffrage League of Charleston; Mrs. John E. Gibbs, Mrs. R. G. Thomas, chairman Educational Committee, Equal Suffrage League of Charleston; Miss N. A. Ottenengui; Miss Carrie Pollitzer, chairman, Membership Committee, Equal Suffrage League of Charleston; Miss Mabel Pollitzer; Miss Anita Pollitzer; Mrs. G. H. Jurs, treasurer, Equal Suffrage League of Charleston; Miss Adela Follin; Miss Louise Follin; Miss Sadie Cunningham; Mrs. C. C. Grimke; Miss Coralie Grimke; Miss Mary P. Frost; Miss Rebecca Motte Frost; Miss Mary Glennie; Mrs. George E. Gibbon, president, City Federation of Women's Clubs, Charleston; Miss Marie Small; Mrs. J. E. Shepardson; Miss Julia C. Connor; Mrs. J. M. Visanska, member of Civil Service Reform of General Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman, Department of Conservation, State Federation; Miss Laura M. Bragg, curator of books and public instruction, Charleston Museum; Miss Dora Rubin, city Committee, Equal Suffrage League, of Charleston, and Mrs. Wade Verdier.

The call concludes, "We hope very much that you will be present and help us push the enfranchisement of women *by the states in cooperation.*"

# Abigail Scott Duniway

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY, whose picture we reproduce on page six of this issue, among the members of the deputation to Senator Chamberlain, and who was a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, died very recently in Oregon.

Mrs. Duniway was a pioneer suffragists in America, and one of the most widely known women of the West. Born in Illinois, she crossed the plains to Oregon behind an ox team in 1852. She was successively ranch woman, teacher, milliner, and dressmaker. She advocated equal rights for women before conventions and legislatures in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho since 1871. For thirty-three years she was president and director of the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Duniway had the happiness to live to see equal suffrage established in Oregon, and was the first woman to register as a voter in her state.

With undiminished freshness of view, she became a member of the Congressional Union in Oregon, and supported its work for the amendment that bears the name of her early and greater associate, Susan B. Anthony.

# 5,000 New Subscribers

## Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

*(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscribers.)*

OCTOBER 10 THROUGH OCTOBER 16

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. E. C. Thompson | 2 |
| Mrs. Alfred H. Bright | 1 |
| Miss Isabella Mott | 24 |
| Mrs. Anna Delony Martin | 4 |
| Miss Alice Paul | 5 |
| Mrs. W. T. Burch | 11 |
| Mrs. Alden H. Potter | 1 |
| Mrs. Virginia Tucker | 1 |
| Mrs. Emma P. Gray | 1 |
| Mrs. F. R. Hazard | 3 |
| Total | 53 |
| Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST | 1,452 |
| Total number of new subscribers secured by members through October 16 | 1,505 |

## "Women Don't Know Enough to Vote"

SAYS the *Birmingham* (Ala.) *Age Herald* of October 14:

"A party of six men from the home of real culture and learning—Boston—visited the State, War and Navy Building (in Washington) yesterday. Entering the Secretary of State's office, they all expressed a desire to sit for a moment in that dignitary's chair.

"'By the way,' said one, 'who is the Secretary of State now?'

"'Why, Garrison, of course,' answered another in the party.

"'No, it's not; it's Tumulty,' volunteered a third.

"A fourth came to the rescue.

"'It's a man named Lansing,' he said."

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Black and white and white lead, but purples are close in the race, as are also the new African brown and new greens, as well as navy.